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I tell you, gentlemen, intelligent administration in your advertising department is much less expensive and far more profitable than any amount of experimental uncertainty. Don't place your ads for charity's sake but for business.

Let's have "Ohio Levee" street changed to "Ohio street," when the mayor's plan to pave it all the way to Fourteenth street is inaugurated.

The descendants of George Washington and Andrew Jackson have a prominent place at the St. Louis Exhibition and it is too bad that neither of them had any children.

Perhaps it will be just as well if the Republican state convention will name its candidate for governor to-day—Friday, the 13th, what that would portend is bound to happen anyway.

It is understood that Senator Smoot has received warning that if he wants to read his title clear next winter, he had better be mighty careful and not let Utah or Idaho go Democratic in November.

Responding to General Wood's recommendation that soldiers be able to swim, General Funston declares it is not necessary; it is only necessary for them to have the reputation of being able to.

Both Small and Windle, who were Mr. Hearst's representatives at Indianapolis yesterday, advised the followers of Mr. Hearst to "bolt," if they did not get what they wanted; but the Democrats did not follow the advice of these paid agents of Mr. Hearst and therein showed good sense as citizens and as Democrats.

There are ten survivors of the convention of one thousand which met in Bloomington, Ill., May 29, 1856, and gave birth to the Republican party; and they will meet in Chicago this year, when that party's national convention meets there, to see if they can recognize the party they helped to form, and also to organize a little mutual admiration society of their own, probably to be known as "The Fathers."

For some time past Memphis has been agitating the subject of subways under the railway tracks to insure safety of travel to the public. There has been opposition to these subways, of course, as there is to nearly everything, for humanity is so built that all can never agree exactly upon anything no matter what its merits; but the great majority saw the need and the benefits of subways and the first of these structures was opened to the public on Wednesday morning, passing under eight tracks of the Illinois Central company. Fifteen vehicles passed through it in five minutes after the barriers had been let down.

At Indianapolis yesterday, the Indiana state convention of Democrats sent a solid Parker delegation to the St. Louis convention. The friends of Mr. Hearst were out voted nearly three to one. This adds one more of the important debatable states to the Parker column—states which the Democratic party must win if it would win in November—and it again raises the question if the Democratic party elsewhere in the country, can afford to antagonize the will of the Democrats in those states where the party's hardest battles must be fought to a successful issue if victory is to be won. If the Democrats of those states—New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, West Virginia, and Indiana—and the Democrats of the "solid south"—if they want Judge Parker it would be very unwise for Democrats elsewhere to insist that they shall take some one else—especially one whom they have especially declared against.

LET'S "CUT OUT" HARSH WORDS.

Some Democratic newspapers are rather severe in their criticisms of Mr. Hearst and his friends—especially those of the latter who talk as if they were determined to either rule or ruin the party. It is true that in some cases the friends of Mr. Hearst, finding themselves in a hopeless minority, have "bolted" and held "rump" conventions, choosing delegates of their own liking to the St. Louis convention. There was talk of this in Indiana, but it seems that they deemed it best to be guided by the large majority.

out in commenting upon the actions of the followers of Mr. Hearst. They have a right to be for Mr. Hearst if they believe him to be the best man for president and they have a right to influence local party action in the regular way, if they can, in the selection of delegates, if being understood, if course, that if they are outvoted they will submit and fall into line.

Most of them—probably all of them—will do this at the proper time. It is not at all likely that Mr. Hearst will countenance a general "bolt" on the part of his followers. He can afford to do this, for he is a young man and can bide his time. If things do not come his way now, they may later on, and he is probably too good a business man and politician not to see this. He will probably make a determined fight "for place" at the St. Louis convention, and if he is beaten—as he certainly will be and as he probably knows he will be by this time—he will "fall to" and do his level best to elect the ticket—just as we all will do, no matter who the man may be. Mr. Hearst will not lose anything by the fight he is now making. His name and his papers have been well advertised, and the few hundred thousand dollars he is spending, and will yet spend, will come back to him in various ways.

PULITZER ON "JOURNALISM."

In the May number of the North American Review Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of the New York World and St. Louis Post-Dispatch writes ably and at some length in defense of his "College of Journalism" for the establishment of which he has set aside one million dollars. He makes reply to some of the criticisms that have been offered by the press of the country, and succeeds in dispelling some of the wrong impressions held by some of his critics.

The general purpose of the college of Journalism, as explained by Mr. Pulitzer, is to raise the standard of the editorial profession. Says he, "I wish to begin a movement that will raise Journalism to the rank of a learned profession, growing in the respect of the community as other professions far less important to the public interests have grown." He defines a Journalist as follows:

"What is a Journalist? Not a business manager or publisher, or even proprietor. A Journalist is the lookout on the bridge of the ship of state. He notes the passing sail, the little things of interest that dot the horizon in fine weather. He reports the drift of a fastaway whom the ship can save. He peers through fog and storm to give warning of dangers ahead. He is not thinking of his wages, or of the profits of the owners. He is the watch over the safety and the welfare of the people who trust him." * * * There is no obvious difference between a business and a profession. An editor, an editorial writer or a correspondent is not in business. Nor is even a capable reporter. These men are already in a profession, though they may not admit it, or even realize it, as many of them unhappily do not. Ill or well, they represent authorship, and authorship is a profession. The man in the counting-room of a newspaper is in the newspaper business. He concerns himself with the commercial aspects of things, upon the margin of profit, upon the reduction of expenses, upon buying white paper and selling it printed—and that is business. But a man who has the advantage, honor and pleasure of addressing the public every day as a writer or thinker is a professional man. So, of course, is he who directs these writers and reporters, who tells them what to say and how to say it, who shows them how to think—who inspires them, though he may never write a line himself, and teaches them the principles of the paper shall be."

Concerning the business and commercial aspects of the newspaper, Mr. Pulitzer says: "Commercialism has a legitimate place in a newspaper, namely, in the business office. The more successful a newspaper is commercially, the better for its moral side. The more prosperous it is, the more independent it can afford to be, the higher salaries it can pay to editors and reporters, the less subject it will be to temptation, the better it can stand losses for the sake of principle and conviction. But commercialism which is proper and necessary in the business office, becomes a degradation and a danger when it invades the editorial room. Once let the public come to regard the press as exclusively a commercial business and there is an end of its moral power. Influence cannot exist without public confidence. And that confidence must have a human basis. It must rest in the end on the character of the journalist. The editor, the real 'Journalist' of the future, must be a man of such known integrity that he will be above the suspicion of writing or editing against his convictions. He must be known as one who would resign rather than sacrifice his principles to any business interest. It would be well if the editor of every newspaper were also its proprietor, but every editor can be at least proprietor of himself. If he cannot keep the paper from degrading itself, he can refuse to be a party to the degradation."

FUN AND PHILOSOPHY.

The beginning and the decline of love manifest themselves in the emerald-green one feels in the forest—La Bruyere.

Mrs. Cutler—"Charles, what are those large red, white and blue ivory lozenges I saw in your pocket last night?" Mr. Cutler—"Oh, those—"

those are trading stamps, dear." Mrs. Cutler—"There, that's just what I thought they were; but mamma de-shares they had something to do with some kind of a game."—Boston Transcript.

Take care of the health that you're given.
 And under your thanks to the Giver,
 Don't be makin' 'H life's worth the livin'—
 That always depends on the liver.
 —Philadelphia Press.

I wish you could look around since and invention an electric stove, which you press the button, will send out a dish of fried sausage and your cake and at the same time, off der ahead, look der electric hat! ha!—Binkley.

Bring the rose, velvet red,
 Where they sleep, the soldier dead—
 Wreaths of roses glowing crimson
 For the blood that has been shed;
 And the violet, sweet and shy,
 Blue and tender as the sky,
 For the uniforms forever
 In the garret folded by.
 —Minna Irving.

"How do you account for the fact," asked the doctor, "as shown by actual investigation, that thirty-two out of every hundred criminals in the country are left-handed?" "That," easily accounted for," said the professor. "The other sixty-eight are right-handed."—Chicago Tribune.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

In this department all manner of useful information will be briefly given every day, any question asked by readers concerning any of the multitudinous affairs of daily life will receive careful consideration.

The hardest breeds of chickens are the Brahmas, Houdans, Hamburgs, Treves, Cuckers, Spanish and Leghorns.

To dye hair a golden color use paraffin of hydrogen, a harmless but most efficient agent.

Abraham Lincoln, and Jefferson Davis were officers in the Black Hawk war. The former was captain of a company of volunteers who saw no fighting, and were mustered out in two weeks, their captain re-enlisting and serving for a brief time as a private. The latter was in the regular service, as Second Lieutenant of the first infantry.

Manganese is a metallic element worth about \$10 a ton. It is used largely in the manufacture of steel and in making chemicals and in the manufacture of glass.

Washington's first inauguration was delayed until April 30, because the government was slow in getting under way. There was not a quorum in the senate until April 6 to count the electoral vote, and it then took eight days to carry the news to Mount Vernon by the swiftest conveyance. This is the twenty century.

35 YEARS AGO TODAY.

From The Bulletin of May 13, 1869.
 The last rail on the Pacific railroad was driven Monday, and with it was performed one of the most marvelous feats yet heard of in telegraphy, the narration of which sounds more like some Arabian Nights tale than like reality. When all was ready for driving the spike, every telegraph office in the United States was notified to set their instruments in readiness, and each blow of the hammer would be transmitted to them simultaneously. After this notification the hammer was attached to the wires, and as each blow on the spike made the necessary grand connection, it was thus transmitted to and registered in every office throughout the land the instant that it was given. In St. Louis the fire alarm was attached, and at each blow of the hammer the alarm bell was rung.

Proclamation by Mayor Oberly is published, directing in accordance with a resolution passed by the select council, that all dogs found on the streets of the city not securely muzzled on and after 12 o'clock, noon May 13, 1869, shall be killed.

PEOPLE AND THEIR DOINGS.

Professor George L. Ladd, head of the department of psychology of Yale university, has started a fund for the destitute families of the Japanese soldiers and sailors.

The venerable Lord Gwydyr, the oldest member of the British house of lords in point of age, and who has been present at four coronations, was 84 years old on April 26.

The Dutch government objects to the site selected for Carnegie's proposed palace of peace because it can afford that the building would detract from the picturesque of the surroundings.

Father Earle, director of the Vatican library, will leave Milan in a few days for the St. Louis exposition. He is to have personal charge of the Vatican exhibits, thirty-three cases of which were shipped from Naples.

The greatest living authority on the aborigines of Australia is W. Howitt. He has sailed from Melbourne for London to see through the press an elaborate work embodying the results of all his recent researches in aboriginal ethnology.

Miss Stella Snyder, a Missouri school teacher, was recently sued for \$1,000 damages for whipping one of her pupils. She won the case and as a result of the publicity attending the



THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

European nations are just now appealing to the Shah to take steps to suppress operations of the bandits in Persia. The Shah, by the way, is just now one of the most interesting figures in the world by reason of the rivalry between Russia and Great Britain for influence at his court.

trial she has secured an appointment in the state reform school for girls.

Kubelt, the violinist, has been almost as much embarrassed by his enormous success in Paris as was Paderewski in certain cities in this country. He had to leave the building where he gave his concert a day or two ago by a side door to escape the enthusiasts.

When King Edward visited Kilkenny the corporation of that famous Irish city presented an address to his majesty. On the same day, with strict impartiality, the councilors granted the freedom of the city to John Daly, of Limerick, lately discharged from prison, where he had served a term for using dynamite.

Hamlet A. Rye, a business man of Sioux City, Iowa, is organizing a society which is to be called the Appendix club. Mr. Rye has called a meeting of all who lost their vermiform appendix and purposes a permanent organization. "It will be something like a G. A. R.," Mr. Rye said. "We can talk of our wounds and our battles within the prison walls of the hospitals."

It is expected in London that Amer-

icans will loom large in the coming social season. William Waldorf Astor—if he will still be called an American—will give several great entertainments and of course Ambassador and Mrs. Choate will be to the fore. Lady Curzon is in the British capital, too, and great things are expected to happen in the great house owned by J. Pierpont Morgan.

Samuel M. Ralston, of Lebanon, a leading lawyer of Indiana, is considered a strong probability for nomination as governor on the Democratic ticket. He has a wide acquaintance in the state and always has been active in party work. Mr. Ralston is a native of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and 47 years old. He was a presidential elector in 1892 and two years later became a member of the Democratic state executive committee.

Figures That Stagger.
 The ships of the world are insured for a total of \$1,750,000,000.
 "Tankley is quite a star as an after-dinner speaker."
 "Start! He's more like the moon. The fuller he gets the more brilliant he is."

THE BULLETIN'S DAILY FASHION PLATE



A CORDED SILK UNDERSKIRT.

The above model is a skirt waist suit, with some trimming, but not too fancy for hot weather. The material used, a gray silk, with a white cord. The skirt in this design is side pleated, left open at the feet to make a sufficient fullness. The illustration shows the lines of tracing the waist. The irregular edged hemming, which should be of Irish point, is applied in a novel and pretty style. A suit like this should be outlined. The waist fastens in the back.



Miss Hapgood tells how she was cured of Fallopian and Ovarian Inflammation—and escaped an awful operation by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered for four years with what the doctors called Salpingitis (inflammation of the fallopian tubes) and ovaritis, which are most distressing and painful ailments, affecting all the surrounding parts, undermining the constitution, and sapping the life forces. If you had seen me a year ago, before I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and had noticed the sunken eyes, sallow complexion, and general emaciated condition, and compared that person with me as I am today, robust, hearty and well, you would wonder that I feel thankful to you and your wonderful medicine, which restored me to new life and health in five months, and saved me from an awful operation."—Miss IRENE HAPGOOD, 1022 Sandwich St., Windsor, Ont.

Ovaritis or inflammation of the ovaries or fallopian tubes which adjoin the uterus may result from sudden stopping of the monthly flow, from inflammation of the womb, and many other causes. The slightest indication of trouble with the ovaries, indicated by dull throbbing pain in the side, accompanied by heat and shooting pains, should claim your instant attention. It will not cure itself, and a hospital operation, with all its terrors, may easily result from neglect.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I can truly say that you have saved my life, and I cannot express my gratitude to you in words."

"Before I wrote to you telling how I felt, I had doctored for over two years steady and spent lots of money in medicine besides, but it all failed to do me any good. My menses did not appear in that time, and I suffered much pain. I would daily have fainting spells, headache, backache and bearing down pain, and was so weak that it was hard for me to do my work."

"I used your medicine and treatment as directed, and after taking three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, menses appeared, my womb troubles left me, and I have been regular ever since. I used fourteen bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier together, and am now restored to perfect health. Had it not been for you, I would have been in my grave."

"I will always recommend your wonderful remedies, and hope that these few lines may lead others who suffer as I did to try your remedies."—Mrs. T. C. WILLIAMS, R. R. No. 1, Manning, Iowa.

Such unquestionable testimony proves the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound over diseases of women. Women should remember that they are privileged to consult Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., about their illness, entirely free.

Professional Women And Marriage

By FANNY BLOOMFIELD ZEISLER, Eminent Pianist

HERE is no reason why the woman engaged in ANY of the arts should not marry. It is a great mistake for a working woman to seclude at matrimony because she cannot BETTER her condition through it. She will find that with a home and children of her own she is BETTER FITTED to advance in her profession than when she is living in a boarding house and in the loneliness of a bare room.

The business or professional woman may be away from home all day, but in the evening she is with her children and ready to minister to their needs with the rare love that a woman feels AFTER SHE HAS RUBBED SHOULDERS WITH THE OUTER WORLD. This woman who has learned to appreciate the blessings of the family hearth is vastly more competent to raise children to be useful to the state than is the woman who comes home from a dance early in the morning, sleeps until noon, goes to the theater in the evening, and the next morning maybe ASKS HER MAID if the children are still in school.

NINETY PER CENT OF THE WOMEN OF THE STAGE, HOWEVER, ARE UNFITTED, EITHER PHYSICALLY OR MORALLY, FOR MARRIAGE.

Immigration and the Schools

By Dr. W. H. MAXWELL, Superintendent New York City Schools

NEW YORK has shown a greater increase in its school attendance than any city in the world, and, though there are several contributory causes, THE CHIEF CAUSE IS IMMIGRATION. The number of immigrants in 1899 was 311,745 and in 1900 329,839, and diminution is not probable. The change in the character of the immigrants from the Teutonic races of twenty years ago to the preponderance of Latin and Slavish peoples of recent years has given educators much to think about, and particularly so here in New York, where a comparatively large percentage of the influx remains.

The significance of the problem lies in the fact that the immigrant of today DOES NOT ASSIMILATE as readily as did his Teutonic predecessor.

STATISTICS SHOW THAT 14 PER CENT ARE ILLITERATE AND THAT 90 PER CENT CANNOT SPEAK ENGLISH.